Amnsements Co-Night.

AMBREMENTS U.O. Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSICO—S—" Rigoletto."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.

BILLY BIRON'S OPERA HOUSE—S—Ministrels.

CASINO—S—"The Beggar Student."

DALY'S THEATRE—2 and 8:15—" Dollars and Sense."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"The Silver King."

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajah."

METROFOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—" Lohengrin."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—AT Exhibition.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—S—"Excelsior."

STAR THEAFRE—S—" Merchant of Venice."

STARDAED THEATRE—S—" In the Ranks."

THEATRE COMIQUE—S—"Cordelia's Aspirations,"

THALLA THEATRE—S—" Bettelstudent."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S—"The Cricket on the Hearth."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—S—" Moths."

Hearth."

3D AVENUE THEATRE—8—" Moths."

3D AVENUE THEATRE—2 and 8—" Courage."

5TH AVENUE THEATRE—8—" The Duke's Motto."

14TH STREET THEATRE—8—" Fedora."

23D STREET THEATRE—8—" Belmont's Bride."

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Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MILE.

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No. 760 First-dave, near Forty-sevenili-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 1007 Third-ave, near Statieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifthst., 4 to 8 p. m.

Union Square, No. 92 East Fourteenth-st., 10 a.m. to 8 p. m. IN OTHER CITIES.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The Marquis Tseng said in an interview that war between France and China was probable. ___ A Cabinet council was held in France. Ten persons were killed and forty injured Servia. ____ Lord Coleridge consulted with members of the bar regarding the differences in English and American procedure- ____ Count von Redern is dead.

Domestic.-Benjamin F. Butler was defeated yesterday for re-election as Governor of Massachnsetts. - Democrats claim to have defeated Mahone in Virginia. - The Republicans of New-York have regained control of the Legislature. Charles E. Dix, a bank cashier of Council granted; and thousands in this city Bluffs, committed suicide yesterday. = In the United States Supreme Court yesterday the Brooklyn Bridge case of Abraham Miller was argued. = The Missouri Court of Appeals has rendered a decision virtually reinstating Campbell as Chief of St. Louis police. The gas works of Mauch Chank, Penn., were burned. = A fatal election fight occurred at Hazlehurst, Miss. - It is stated that Paddy Ryan wants to fight Sullivan or Slade. === The water supply of Waterbury, Conn., is alarmingly

Register; one Republican Senator, ten Republican Assemblymen and eight Republican Aldermen were probably chosen. — The returns for Mayor in Brooklyn were extremely late; they indicated Seth Low's re-election by a small majority; General Carr got 1,759 more votes than Maynard; there was a majority for the of the Democratic State Ticket: Albert Daggett was elected Senator, and John C. Jacobs was defeated. ____ Madame Patti arrived. - Wandering, Corsair, General Monroe and Major Wheeler were the winners at the Jerome Park races. - Yale defeated Rut gers, and Princeton won a victory over Wesleyan at football. - The first race for the cross-country championship was won by Delaney.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy weather and probably rain followed by clearing, colder weather. Temperature yester-day: Highest, 63° ; lowest, 50° ; average, $56^{1}4^{\circ}$.

The college football season, so far as the post graduate public is concerned, was formally opened yesterday by games between Princeton and Wesleyan University at the Polo Grounds in this city, and Yale and Rutgers in Washington Park, Brooklyn. The game at the Pole Grounds was played under the new American college rules, and Princeton made twenty-four points to Wesleyan's none. In Brooklyn the old Rugby rules were followed. These give great advantage to mere brute force. The Yale students scored fifteen goals while Rut gers was left behind with nothing.

The tornado which caused so much damage on Monday afternoon around Springfield, Mo. was not only a terrible disaster, but an untimely one. It is rare that such an atmospheric disturbance happens so late in the fall. Experience shows that violent windstorms are to be confidently expected in the Mississippi Valley from June until September; but by November all danger is supposed to be past. The present year, however, has been somewhat remarkable so far as tornadoes are concerned. They began early in the spring and seemed to come in pairs, spreading destruction over much greater areas than usual. This November storm therefore may be regarded as finishing a noteworthy

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts devoted yesterday to tanning a human hide. General Butler became aware of that fact when he came to survey his own personal hide last evening by the fierce white light that beat upon it from the ballot-box. It is hardly possible that his constitution will ever thoroughly recover from the effect of this drastic treatment of his private cuticle, although it is well understood that he possesses wonderful recuperative powers. In any event, this morning finds him feeling so awfully sore from head to foot that he certainly will not be able to do any running for some time to come-not in 1884, for instance. The fact that she is well rid of this monumental demagogue will give the Bay State another solid reason for thanksgiving when she comes formally to recount the mercies of the year on the last Thursday of this

will doubtless be at least 1894 before she again repeats the reckless experiment. Good morning, Governor Robinson.

There was not a large crowd at Jerome Park yesterday. That was natural enough. The season has been so crowded with races and the demands upon the great stables have been so severe that the horses which appeared yesterday were far from first-class, and they ran poorly at that. On the whole, therefore, the summer's sport did not have a brilliant finish. However, there is promise of an interesting season next year. Already the arrangements for many meetings have been made and the summer and fall months will be crowded with exciting contests. Those who have not lost enough money in betting this season to satisfy them, will not lack opportunities to fill up the measure of their folly in 1884.

The elections yesterday were carried on quietly. In this city and Brooklyn there was certainly little for the police to do. A few arrests were made on charges of illegal voting and there were several rough-and-tumble fights, as usual; but that was all. The same quiet reigned, apparently, throughout the interior of this State and in the nine other States where voting was going on. There is news of one murder in Mississippi, to be sure; but it is not certain that the motive was political. Even from Virginia, where rioting was predicted by the Democrats, no trouble has been reported. The negroes deerve great credit for the maintenance of good order there. That there was no outbreak probably was not the fault of the whites. In Boston there was no need for the regiment which the Governor had intimated he might have to call

THE ELECTIONS.

Yesterday's work makes Republican success possible in the next Presidential contest. If New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania had all followed Ohio in going Democratic this fall, few would have been hopeful enough to believe that so overwhelming a current could have been turned back in a single year. Now everybody can see that fighting ground is left; that the Republicans can fairly hope by good conduct and good fortune to carry every State they had in 1880; and that, as against a party so prone to blunder and with o many chances to blunder as the Democrats, their prospect for carrying enough of them is more than fair.

In New-York the enormous Democratic majority is cut down to nothing, or next to it, and the Legislature is wrested from Democratic control. In Massachusetts Butler is not only defeated, but destroyed. Pennsylvania is shown to be safely Republican. A year ago, New-York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were all overwhelmingly Democratic. Since the Ohio election not even the most

sanguine Republicans have expected to carry New-York. Within a week or two the State Committee grew more hopeful; but the grounds of their confidence were not apparent. The party had been badly disorganized and demoralized by stunning defeat. The State Committee was unfortunately constituted. The canvass was to the last degree apathetic. There were no meetings, no speakers, few documents. There was next to no money. From the outset the majority took defeat for would not even take the trouble to register. The general depression in business worked, as it always does, against the party in power. The bitterness of last year the late factions was thought by many to be only skin-deep; and the reorganization in this city, though ideally fair to stances, be a herculean task. Under such circumstances as are above detailed, and after the crushing blow in the unexpected loss of brilliant victory.

Well; we have done better than that, for we have also the substantial fruits of victory. We have possibly elected the head of the ticket. The Senate is certainly Republican. The Assembly is heavily so. The legislative branch of the State Government is thus redeemed; the power for mischief of the Demoeratic Governor is destroyed, and a Republican United States Senator next year is made possi-

Trickery on the temperance question, and the fort to ride two horses, have apparently landed the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, Mr. Maynard, in the ditch. Alleged loathsome brutality toward the dying Garfield has recoiled upon the Republican, Mr. "Lou" Payn, and made an end of him. Both incidents end toward better politics.

Last year showed what a mere Administraion candidate could do in New-York. This year shows, under the most adverse circumstances, what candidates simply Republican can do. With equal unity of effort next year, and candidates as acceptable, New-York may clearly be made a Republican State in the Presidential contest.

In this city the last hope for defeating the Democratic candidates was lost in the pitiable fiasco of the Citizens' Committee. The Jimmy" ()'Brien diversion proves to have been as contemptible in its results as it was in its character and leadership. But the Democrats have given us good judges; the Board of Aldermen is probably improved; and we have made important gains in Senators and Asemblymen through their dissensions.

The result of the Brooklyn canvass is still uncertain at the hour of going to press, although it will probably be announced in our later editions. Secretary Carr's majority in the city seems to indicate Mayor Low's re-election, but it is premature to draw inferences at an hour when the vote has only been partially counted. Republicans are very hopeful of success. The result will be awaited with eager interest not only in Brooklyn, but in every great city of the land.

BUTLER'S DEFEAT. Massachusetts is redeemed from the intolerable reproach of Butlerism. Mr. Robinson is elected Governor by a substantial majorityprobably from 10,000 to 20,000. In the interest of Republicanism we would be inclined to regret this result. The defeat of Butler removes him from the list of Democratic candidates for the Presidency. We shall have to confess that the grotesque spectacle of this vulgar and conscienceless demagogue breaking up the electoral vote of the Solid South and forcing reputable Democrats into revolt, would have given month. The cinet characteristics of Butler's administration were brag, brass and bluster.

The last Democratic Governor of Massachubetts before Butler was Mr. Gaston, in 1874.

Democratic candidate for the Presidency would proceed to the broadest joke ever known in the Sunny South or in colder climes. It is with hearty rejoicing of the usual fortnight at the Cincinnati College of Music. Mr. Mapleson swears by his bond that the College shall have the Mapleson company or it shall have no opera at all. Thus company or it shall have no operate the usual fortnight at the Cincinnati shall be considered that supplies the control of the usual fortnight at the Cincinnati shall be considered to the usual fortnight at the Cincinnat us unspeakable satisfaction. Butler as the

Admonished by the experience of this year it political outcast has come to a sudden collapse. Massachusetts has ejected him with violence from the chief seat in her council, where he has brought blistering disgrace upon her.

But if Republicans, who naturally are not averse to having their political foes do their worst in a Presidential canvass, may lament the result in a strictly partisan sense, all Americans who are jealous of the reputation of the noble old Commonwealth will heartily rejoice over this deliverance. Butler is the representative of all that is most degrading in American public life. His defeat is a triumph of good citizenship and public morality. His career in office has been malevolent and ignoble, abounding in low intrigues, cheap and nasty sensations and shameless effrontery. Wearied out with his importunate wooing, Massachusetts accepted him at last, apparently in a moment of caprice, swayed by a morbid curiosity to find out what sort of a Governor he would make. It knows now what Butlerism means, and it wants no more of it. The disgrace of once having such a Governor alone remains to torment its memory. _

A SIGNIFICANT INCONSISTENCY.

The great truth that it does make a difference whose ox it is that is gored is now being illustrated by leading Democratic newspapers of this State. They are aware that Governor Cleveland stands convicted on his own testimony with laboring for the suppression of Senator Grady; they are aware that a letter has been produced-which the Governor admits that he wrote to John Kelly-in which occurs the assertion: "I am anxious that Mr. Grady should not be returned to the next Senate."

Now, suppose that some Republican Governor had written such a letter-what would have been the result? Why every Democratic paper from Buffalo to Long Island would have been moved to a wrath so hot, to an indignation so deep, as to call for a vast quantity of doubleleaded brevier properly to express it. The Republican Governor would have been arraigned before the bar of public opinion as guilty of the high crime and misdemeanor of centralization, He would have been held up to universal censure for prostituting his great office at the beck of personal malice with a view of coercing a Senatorial district. He would have been excoriated for striking a blow at local self-government. Warming to their work, these Democratic newspapers would have solemnly declared that for the head of the executive branch of the State Government to attempt to dictate in regard to the composition of the legislative department was in reality to arrogate to himself extraordinary and unconstitutional powers. and thus, by conniving at the overthrow of the republican system, to be guilty of the sum of all political villanies.

That is the sort of talk that would now be filling Democratic newspapers if it was Mr. Cornell or some other Republican Governor, and not Mr. Cleveland, a Democratic Governor, that had done this thing to a Senator who was a candidate for renomination. As it is, with a few exceptions, the Democratic press take no interest in the Cleveland anti-Grady letter, They print it ithout comment or speak of it indifferently, as if they did not really regard it as being in the last analysis a conspiracy against the liberties of our common country.

Ah, how lovely a virtue is consistency !

THE GROWING SOUTH.

The South has reason, and the country no less, to congratulate itself on the great development of industry in the Southern States. To appreciate it fully, we must remember the devastations of war, and the destruction of a system of labor to left its traces. The harmony between which all the people of the South had been educated for generations. It was not possible that a revolution so profound and so sweeping lings. It is evident that the rigid enforcement should pass without great prostration of industhe discontented elements, was distrusted and trial and commercial forces for a time. The systematically disparaged. A year ago, with marvel is that there should have been a subthe whole force of the National administration stantial recovery within the lifetime of any metropolis. The apathy and inefficiency of the CITY AND SUBURBAN,—The election in this city | thrown into the scales, the Republicans had | who witnessed emancipation. The war also | authorities in London in this respect offer a yesterday was quiet: Maynard ran about 10,000 still been overborne by nearly two hundred was one of the most exhausting and destructive striking contrast to the activity and thoroughbehind the rest of the State ticket, which received a majority. To reverse that majority of all modern wars. The civilized world has mess of the inspectors of the Health and Build-majority of about 47,000; John Reilly was elected in a single year would, under any circumbeen would to marvel at the wonderful recuperating Departments of this city. The problem of tion of France, after an invasion of Germany lasting only a few weeks. But the Southern States were continuously invaded, garrisoned. Ohio, a reduction of the Democratic majority devastated and blockaded for four years, and from 200,000 to 25,000 would be in itself a vet their recovery has been complete. Under such a combination of circumstances, it is really marvellous that we are able to say, only eigh teen years after the close of the struggle, that the South is richer, more productive, more orderly and more prosperous than ever before, But this is by no means all that can be said with truth. The South has not merely regained all that it lost, but has made surprising progress, far beyond even the most sangaine expectations indulged before the war. The census of 1880 was received almost with incredulity, in some respects, because it showed a development so rapid. But the gain during the last three years has been still more wonderful. In 1859 the South-produced about as much cotton as in 1878, but last year's crop was about 40 per cent greater than that of 1878 or of any year before the war. Its manufacture of cotton in 1860 was insignificant; five years ago it consumed about 148,000 bales; but it is now taking for its own consumption at the rate of 360,000 bales yearly. It was some time after emancipation before the South came to raise such enormous corn crops as it produced before the war, but in 1860 it raised 437,000,000 bushels, in 1880 it raised 577,000,000 bushels, and last year 654,500,000 bushels, although the aggregate yield of all the States was Iess than in 1880. In manufactures, Missouri, Maryland and Delaware gained enormously during the decade of war and emancipation, but the other Southern States made great progress, and their aggregate product was valued at \$193,000,000 in 1860, at \$278,000,000 in 1870, and at \$339,000,000 in 1880, notwithstanding the omission of thousands of mechanics' shops included under manufactures by the previous census. No later record of the aggregate value of products is obtainable, but there is no room to doubt that the increase during the last three years has been more rapid than at any previous period, and the yearly value of products can

> line, besides over \$300,000,000 in Missouri, Maryland and Delaware, The rapid development of the South is, perhaps, indicated more clearly by the records of railroad building than in any other way. In 1860 the twelve States below the Potomac and Ohio had 9,200 miles of railroad, and in 1869 about 11.000, the cost of rebuilding having been very heavy. But at the end of 1879 there were 16,700 miles in operation in these States, an increase of over 50 per cent in ten years, and there are now about 26,000 miles, an increase of nearly 60 per cent in four years. According to statistics recently published by a New-Orleans journal, the assessed valuation of property in the same States is now over \$2,825,000,000, and the increase since the census year has been \$641,000,000, or nearly 30 per cent. In no other large section of the country has the in-

the twelve States below the Potomac and Ohio

that we see the Southern States making such progress, not merely in wealth but in that diversification of industry which is the surest guarantee of lasting prosperity. And there are not wanting signs of social improvement and changes in public sentiment which give promise of a still greater progress and higher prosperity.

BETTER HOMES FOR THE POOR. The English Congregational Union has recently published a most effective pamphlet on the homes of the London poor. It is a plain and unpretentious account of the miseries and immoralities of 'tenement life in that great hive of population. It is entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London" and has been made the theme of sermons and lectures, newspaper editorials and a great budget of popular correspondence. The leading organ of English Radicalism has devoted column after column to the subject, and Lord Salisbury, as the leader of the Conservative Peers, has made in the course of a magazine review proposals for reform which have been characterized, apparently without reason, as embodying principles of State Socialism. The pamphlet, which has given such prominence to the wretchedness of "Outcast London," contains a series of vivid pictures of the interiors of reeking tenements, underground kitchens and abominable sinks, where the poor are struggling for existence on starvation wages and yielding to the maddening impulses, of intemperance, despair and immorality. The warning is sounded that this flood of sin and misery is not abating, but is rising every day. This conclusion is drawn apparently as the result of a laborious inquiry made by trained and experienced city missionaries.

The legislation which has been attempted in the direction of reform has been utterly inadequate. The Artisans' Dwellings act passed in 1875 has not remained a dead letter. About forty-five acres in a dozen quarters have been cleared of rookeries and cellars and substantially rebuilt at an expense of \$7,500,000. In this way, if we may judge from the official reports, over 10,000 persons have been provided with better homes during the last seven years. But the population, meanwhile, has been in creasing more rapidly than the accommodations supplied by the improved tenements. The pressure of overcrowding has not been relieved, for the simple reason that the population of "Outeast London" during that period has shown a surplus many times larger than the actual number of persons benefited by the improvements. Rents, moreover, are higher in the very quarters which have been cleared at great expense. In view of these facts, Lord Salisbury, the Radical journal and the popular preachers are in accord in dismissing Sir Richand Cross's and Mr. Torrens's acts as an unsatisfactory solution of this most difficult problem. Lord Salisbury's article recommending a sys

tem of State loans on a large scale for promoting the better housing of the poor in great cities may not be Socialistic in its tendencies, but it is, to say the least, "viewy" and impracticable We doubt if that rising flood of poverty and wickedness can be stemmed by barriers so artificial as public loans to the Peabody Trastees or Improvement acts involving high rates of compensation and resulting only in limited accommodations for superior tenants and in higher rents in the adjacent districts. The best suggestion which has been made in this interesting controversy is offered by The Pall Mall Gazette. It asks why the owners of dilapidated tenements and noisome rookeries should have the power of making the local authorities purchase their property at high rates, when there are stringent laws on the statute books by which they may be forced either to repair, reconstruct or pull down these unsanitary dwel of the health and building laws by the vestries and medical officers and inspectors would largely diminish the misery of the outcast providing model homes for working men may not have been satisfactorily solved here, but the local authorities do their duty in giving effect to existing laws, and in this way afford permanent relief to the tenement class. This is not the case in London.

CLEAR OR CLOUDY.

A Boston journal of culture thinks it was a great troke of luck for the rich men of New-York that Matthew Arnold was so nearly inaudible in Chickering Hall. They could not have understood him inyway, even on such a theme as "Numbers," and was very convenient to save their self-respect by omplaining that they could not hear him. But when he should come to Boston and begin to disourse on " Emerson"-ab, then, indeed. Well, Boston seems to have been revelling in anticipation of a good solid feast of the incomprehensible. The Concord School of Philosophy should be celipsed; and the rich men of New-York put to shame.

We hope that Boston will not be disappointed; out the fact is that one of the most striking chareteristics of Mr. Arnold as an essayist, and one of his most effective qualifications as a lecturer, is his transparent clearness. He may go deep enough into Emerson to satisfy even a Boston audience, but he will make his thought plain enough even for the rich men of New-York. His resolute insistence upon Incidity is carried so far that it becomes the source of his principal literary fault, namely, the martistic citeration of an idea in an unvarying phrase. For example, in one of his prefaces he defines the qualities of a serviceable prose style to be "regularity, miformity, precision, balance;" and in the course of a short page and a half he states this formula six times without the change of a word. The repetition grows annoying; we feel that Mr. Arnold would have variety to the other qualities of a serviceable prose style; but while he has sacrificed literary charm in this passage he has made his thought absolutely clear, and fixed the attention of the most vagrant mind. This is an extreme illustration of his occaional mannerism in style, but it is a perfectly characteristic example of his method of working. We fear that he cannot be cloudy enough for Boston if

Colonel Mapleson is in great form this season, and the interviews with which he regales the members of the press are the liveliest entertainments in that hardly be less at this time than \$400,000,000 in line to which we have been treated for many years, A conversation between the veteran manager and an experienced reporter is a neat bit of comedy in which the actors are well matched and each, we loubt not, is mildly amused by the other. Now and hen it may seem doubtful which of the two is chaffing his interlocutor; but in reality both know their parts; Mapleson likes to be drawn out; the reporter understands how to play up to him; the public laughs; and the opera obtains a valuable advertisement. On Monday the Colonel increased the fleet of steam tugs engaged to meet Patti from eight in number to sixteen, all supplied with powerful whistles; yet for some strange eason the whistling fleet failed to welcome the singer. At the same time he hurled at Mr. Abbey some withering-nay, some positively shrivelling-remarks which ought to make that unfortunate person take to his bed. One special trouble just now is the announcement that Abbey and not Mapleson has been engaged for the usual fortnight at the Cincinnati

for a college without a two weeks' course of opera is supposed to have no sufficient reason for existence. If this sort of thing is permitted, people will beasking some day what a College of Music is for.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. B. Lippincott, of the well-known Philadelphia publishing house, has just recovered from a evere attack of pneumonia.

Mr. Woodville expects to have his large painting of Tel-el-Kebir, ordered by Queen Victoria, ready for exhibition at next year's Academy.

The citizens of Blairstown, N. J., gave a hearty public welcome home, last Saturday evening, to the Hon. John I. Blair, on his return from Europe. Mr. Edwin Booth and his daughter are living at

he Parker House, Boston, while their newly purchased house in that city is being refitted and re-furnished. Mr. W. S. Gilbert, the operatic partner of Sir

Arthur Sullivan, has just built himself a new house in South Kensington, costing, exclusive of furni-ture, etc., more than \$150,000. A memorial bust of John Rogers has been unreiled in St. John's Church, Deritend, England, by

the Mayor of Birmingham. Rogers was the coadjutor of Tyndale in translating the Bible, was burned at Smithfield in 1555, and was afterward known as the "Deritend martyr." Sir Patrick Grant, England's new Field Marshal, ntered military service as long ago as 1819, and has done distinguished service in India. He has

now been elevated to a military grade containing only three other members—the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Strathnairn. Of the late Captain Mayne Reid The London Standard says: "There was not a word in his books which a schoolboy could not safely read aloud to his mother and sisters;" and The Pall Mall Gazette adds: "He has gone somewhat out of fashion of late years—the more's the pity for the schoolboy of the period."

Mr. M. E. Bell, the new Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, was born in hester County, Penn., and now lives, with his wife and five children, in modest style in Des Moines, Iowa. He is a boyish-looking man, of quiet man-ners, and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mrs. Morton, wife of the United States Minister to France has quite recovered from the effects of the accident which lately befell her. She was inhaling a nedicated vapor, to cure an affection of the throat, when the inhaling apparatus got out of order and exploded. Her mouth and face were badly cut, bruised and scalded, and she was confined to her room for several days, but all traces of the injuries inflicted have now disappeared.

General Sheridan never wants a carriage for himelf. He never uses one in Washington if he can avoid it. If the day is fine he walks. If not, he rides in a street car. When his war-horse, Winster, died, a few years ago, says The Washington Post, his love for horse-flesh went out of him. A Tost, his love for noise-flesh went out of min. Agentleman who knew him well in boyhood says that the first time Sheridan ever bestrole a horse was when another boy put him on a flery colf, unsaddled and unbridled, and told him to hold on by his knees. The animal galloped across the country for several miles and then came to a halt; and Sheridan was still holding on.

In The Russkaya Starina Prince Gortschakoft is reorted as telling how he came to be regarded as a liberal in the reign of Nicholas. "I never enjoyed the favor of Nicholas," he said, "because of my hostile relations with Nesselrode. I was at Vicuna nany years without being honored by any distinc-When Count Benkendorf came to Vienna, I astened to pay a visit to him, the Ambassador be ing absent. After a few cold phrases, and without ing absent. After a few cold phrases, and without asking me to be scated, Count Benkendorf said: Have the kindness to order my dinner for me.' I touched the bell and ordered the servant to call the mattre d'hotel. 'What does this mean?' asked the Count, angrily. 'It means, Count, that you can arder your dinner for yourself.' From this the Jount concluded that I was a Liberal, and in consequence for three years the following notice was put up in the Third Division: 'Prince Alexander Gorthackoff is not without abilities, but he is no friend of Russia.'" of Russin.

A unique electoral address was that issued by the lder Dumas on the only occasion when he soughtand that unsuccessfully-election as a Deputy. It was of greater biographical than political interest, and ead as follows: "During the past twenty years I have composed 400 volumes and thirty-five dramas, Of these 400 volumes, on the average 4,000 copies vere published, realizing a total of about \$2,350,000. The thirty-five plays, each of which was performed 100 times, brought me in \$1,250,000." He then stated how much his volsinces had brought in to the various classes of per-sons engaged in their publication and circulation, and his plays to persons connected with theatres, and concluded the curious appeal for votes with this raleulation: "The daily wages being fixed at about sixty-three cents and there being 300 working days wages to 692 persons. My plays have for termy years given wages to 692 persons. My plays have for ter years afforded a livelihood for 347 persons in Paris. The number in the provinces being fixed at thrice as many, the total is 1,041; added to these, seventy box-openers, applauders, etc., I have employed 1,458 persons."

GENERAL NOTES.

During the first six months of the present year he omnibutes, street-cars, loads and circular railway of Paris carried 141,000,000 passengers, of whom the General Omnibus Company, including its street-car lines,

The gold-diggers in Berkshire County, Mass., are losing faith in the enterprise upon which they en-ered with sanguine expectations. The owner of the cin, however, who is a colored man, keeps on digging and will not admit that he is discouraged.

The American Vice-Consul at Toronto, Mr. Hirschfeider, who is an enthustastic archeologist, has lately come into possession of about one-half the skeleon of a mustodon, a find of much interest and imporance, since remains of that species have never b en unearthed in Canada. Mr. Hirschfelder acquired a few of the bones by purchase and the test by digiting in the field, in the township and County of Woodstock, from which the former had been taken. He hopes that urther explorations will complete the skeleton.

Last Saturday afternoon, while the City Regiser of Providence was illling out certificates of vaccina ion for school children, a brawny young frishman le ered and asked for a certificate. The official examine his arm to see if the virus had done its work, made ou the usual document, bade the Irishman good-day, and went ion with his work. About fifteen minutes later be vas surprised by the re-entrance of the same young man, who asked: "Was it a smallpox certificate ye give me, I dunno !" "It was," replied the Register. "Well, then, ye can take it back and make out a bit of a marriage license, for it's meself that's been coorting a fine young lass for siven months, and sure we want to sittle down."

One of the finest observatories in Europe is hat which the munificence of M. Bischoffsheim, th made his definition more accurate if he had added | Paris banker, is now building at Nice, and which is so far impleted that the work of observation has already egun under the direction of M. Perrotin, the French as gromer who conducted the expedition to Patagonia for he observation of the transit of Venus. The entire cost the undertaking will not fall far short of \$600,000 of the undertaining which is to cost about \$70,000 and will soon be completed, is eighteen metres in length, and the diameter of its object glass is seventy-six centimetres. The building of the Nice Observatory is considered a patriotle work which will help to redeem the reputation of France in the world of science.

The directors of Girard College, Philadelphia, are puzzled over an ancient sarcophagus which the Board of City Trusts, while examining the foundations of passageway. It is of granite, seven feet long, three fee Egypt at some remote period and is in excellent preservation, except that a long crack mars the lid. vation, except that a long crace mass to an above the members of the Board could remember having over seen it before, until finally an old gentleman dimy recalled an impression that it was the tomb of an Egyptian monarch and had been presented to the college as a receptacle for the remains of Stephen Girard. An inquiry has been instituted and if the sarcophagus is proved to have any historical interest it will hereafter occupy as more conspicuous position.

A Swiss newspaper gives an account of a sinular case of necromancy practised in the canton of St. ballen. The keeper of a cometery at St. Fiden was hor rified to find that gravestones after being set up again were repeatedly overturned; and as the result of investications it was discovered that three men formed a society "exorcise" money by acting on recipes found in the pages of Albertus Magnus. The process adopted was to nter the cemetery at midnight and bury in the earth five franc pieces, repeating the prescribed formulas, and performing the due antics; then two of the stilly men passed eight days naked in a hut, living on bread and water, and muttering their magic phrases! They were

wholly insane. The third confederate, evidently a busi-ness man, finding by observation that Hisis worked no miracle, quietly due up the silver, and, quite in the ordi-nary way, vanished from the ken of the St. Gallen police.

THE DRAMA.

MR. IRVING AS SHYLOCK.

It is usual upon our stage to represent "The Merchant of Venice" in a mutilated condition. This custom has arisen from the fact that the character of Shylock, after Macklin restored it to the theatre, was adopted by the tragedians, and made to overshadow all the other characters in the piece. Several parts were then cut out, others were shortened, the comedy element was much depressed, and the play was limited to four acts, and ended with the Trial Scene. The justification of this proceeding was necessity. The tragedian, if he uses this piece at all, must use it as a star piece. A company of comedians capable of playing it as pure comedy has seldom or never existed, and certainly could not, in our country, be rallied round a tragic actor, to "star" him in Shylock. On the other hand, played by incompetent performers as pure comedy, it would be an intolerable bore, and therefore, practically, useless to the stage.

In Shakespeare's time it appears to have been treated as comedy, with Shylock as an eccentric character part played by Burbage, who wore a red wig and a false nose. In Queen Anne's time Lord Lausdowne's wretched perversion of the original was accepted, with Dogget as Shylock, who were the red wig and turned the Jew into farce. Macklin took up the Jew in 1741 and astonished his generation by showing what could be done with the part as Shakespeare wrote it. Edmund Kean came latter and surpassed him. Stage history since then teems with fine Shylocks-Henderson, Cook, old Booth, Macready, old Wallack, G. V. Brooke, J. W. Wallack, jr., Edwin Booth, E. L. Davenport, Dawlson, and Bandman, for example—but "The Merchant of Venice" itself has scarcely ever been treated in a thoroughly artistic and right manner. It is absolute comedy, onsistent and harmonious in tone, but for a little excess of emphasis on the part of Shylock, and exceedingly beautiful alike in its contrasts of character, the invention of its scenes and the poetry of its language. It ought al-ways to be played as a comedy, and played with but the slightest condensation of the text. The most complete presentment of it (except in the Trial Scene) that has been made in our time was made by Edwin Booth at the Winter Garden Theatre, in 1867. Last night at the Star Theatre our public had an oppor-

tunity of seeing what Mr. Irving has done with this good old play, in his London Lyceum revival of it, which is now reproduced in New-York. To our taste and judgment his work commends itself as right in spirit, fine in scholarship, and magnificent in execution. The play was given in five acts and was treated throughout as a comedy. The scenery was sufficiently correct and often beautiful. All the scenery that Mr. Irving has displayed hereshould be mentioned as remarkable for harmony of composition and for a dark and rich mellow-ness of color, highly tributary to illusion, and very pleas-ing to the eyes. For "The Merchant of Venice" several of the sets, of course, are bright and gay; but, as hitherio. the more dusky and sombre pictures proved the more effective. Mr. Irving's company, likewise, was for the first time shown in its strength. Mr. Terriss gave the best Bassanio that has ever been seen on our stage—handsome, manly, noble, ardent, thoughtful and gay. A nanasome, many, none, attention and the Prince of Morocco, notable for sonorous and discreet delivery of a difficult text, was given by Mr. T. Mead. Autonio was made dignified and carnest by Mr. T. Wenman, who is also notable as a judicious and polished speaker, keenly sensible of the delicate shades of meaning in the text. address of the Duke of Venice could not be better done than it was by the veteran Mr. Howe, whose dignity and feeling, in this character, graced by suggestions of ripe experience, wisdom and humor, made this one of the best representations of the night, and certainly the best Duke that we can call to mind. Miss Millward was gentle and pleasing in Jessico.

Mr. Irving presents a good Shylock. His ideal is right and his execution is full of sabtle touches of art. Douglas Jerrold and of Edmund Keen that his Shylock made you think of "a chapter out of the Book of Genesis." The Jew may be presented as acting from personal covetous-ness and hatred, or he may be presented as acting from this motive, commingled with high and stern religious fanaticism. The latter view exalts the character, and therefore is the right one. Antonio, in Shylock's mind, has our raged Shylock's nation and religion as well as Shylock's self. The Jew, in pursuing Autonio to the torture and the death, is feeding his ancient grudge; but likewise he is avenging the wrongs of his sacred people. He thinks himself the vice-gerent of Divine justice, and he has "an oath in heaven." This, apparently, was E4mund Kean's theory of the character, and this is the ideal reasserted by Henry Irving. His mental grasp of the part is perfect. His expression of austerity, of vindictive malignity, of the sullen resentment that broods over long-hearded wrongs, was wonderfully fine-backed by great weight of intellect and by flerce, hot-blooded, nveterate purpose. His denotement of Shylock's domestic affections, which are equally profound, passionate and pathetic, was clear and thrilling-especially in the frantie amentation over his fugitive daughter, and the heartroken words about Leah and the turquoise ring. His usage, in each performance, is to stud the work with indications of the physical as well as the mental

peculiarities of the man whom he has undertaken to em-body. King Louis's trick of stroking his withered checks with the ends of his lingers is an example embeldshment. It is the province of an actor to give a body to the soul which an author has created and put upon paper, and this mechanism is Mr. Irving's recognition of that province. He may readily carry this embellishment to excess, and we are inclined to think that he often does, especially in the poetic drama. His Shylock was profusely tinted in this way, and thereby made a little prosy. Ideals, we think, ought always to be shown in the light of poetry and never in the light of common life. Mr. Irving's occasional staccate elocution was also against him in the speaking of Shylock. For the raving of the infuriate Jew, the street scene, he was found deficient in overwhelming physical force, but he wrought up this scene with a colled intensity of passion that was painfully tragle He reached lds summit and climax in " No tears but of my shedding," and afterward in the cold, determined, hellish crucity of purpose that animates Shylock in the Trial Scene. His " Come, prepare," was spoken with superbeffeet. Such single achievements as these flash backward and irradiate a whole performance with the lustre of mind, just as the heat-lightning illuminates a summer vening sky. By these the observer looks into an actor's thought and discerns what is known and meant by his Mr. Irving's ideal is truer than his execution of it. But his Shylock, we repeat, is a good one. equalicd and sometimes surpassed; and it is not rerejed here as one of his works that are essentially His exit from the Trial Scene, in its grand Hebraic dignity, was an apex of perfect pathos. The great andience made the house resound here with its spontaneous plaudits and would have recalled him upon the scene-but, very wisely, he would not return. The public gain in this representation consists in

aving a beautiful play well acted in every one of its characters. The chief honors of the performance were accorded-and rightfully accorded-to Miss Ellen Terry. as Portia. The comedy of this actress is delicious. Her voice is perfect music. Her clear, bell-like election is more than a refreshment—it is a lixury. Her simple manner, always large and badequate, with nothing pusy or mineing about it, is one of the greatest beauties of the art which it so detily conceals. Her embodiment of a woman's loveliness, such as, in Portia, should be at once stately and fuseinating and inspire at once respect, and passion, was felicitous beyond the reach of descriptive plarases. During most part of the comerly she was arrayed in a robe of what seemed flowing gold. In the Trial scene she were scarlet velvet. Her delivery of the Mercy speech was one of the few perfectly modulated and entirely beautiful pieces of cloquence that will dwelf forever in memory. Her sweet and sparkling by-play, in the "hustness" about the ring and in her exit can only be called exquisite. Better consety has not in our time been seen. The house rang with applause, and Miss Terry had many and deserved recalls. Her Portia was the perfect success of this occasion. more than a refreshment-it is a luxury. Her simple

MARY ANDERSON AND THE PRINCE. She came; she trod our English land;
A masterplece from Phidias' hand—
Antique and classical and grand
Looked Mary.

And masters flew the maid to greet, Leaving the playhouse o'er the street, And Nelly of the twinkling feet, For Mary.

In vain for one sweet smile they sued. She thought their conduct very rude; You see that something of a prude Is Mary.

Though titled splender bade her come And share the festive "kettledrum," Nothing could tempt the maid to roam— Unless a Bishop was "at home" To Mary.

Said B**t**n's Heir, " She'll not refuse If I should seek to introduce Myself to this dramatic Muse— Miss Mary."

But little noble A*b**t recked The haughty damsel's self-respect." I keep my circle most select," Says Mary.

So with a calm impassive eye She gave his H*ghn*as the "go by." "Who wants to know you, Sir t Not I!" Said Mary.

Across the Altantic wave to-day Columbia's children proudly say,
"Guess naow who snubbed a coming K.!
"Guess naow who snubbed a coming K.!
"Y-y, Mary."

and the same